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U.S. OPPOSES ANNEXATION OF SOUTH-WEST AFRICA

UNO EXPECTED TO REJECT SMUTS' PROPOSAL

LEAD MAY BE FOLLOWED BY MOST OF SOUTH AMERICAN NATIONS

NEW YORK, NOV. 14.

THE UNITED STATES TO-DAY ANNOUNCED ITS REFUSAL TO SUPPORT FIELD MARSHAL JAN SMUTS' PROPOSAL THAT SOUTH AFRICA BE ALLOWED TO ANNEX THE FORMER GERMAN MANDATE OF SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.

The American lead is expected to be followed by most of the Latin-American nations, making it certain the Assembly will reject the South African proposal overwhelmingly despite the British support.

Many observers believe that Field Marshal Smuts' next step will be refusal to turn in the League of Nations mandate and refuse to offer South-west Africa for. UNO trusteeship, meanwhile contin uing to rule the territory as an integral part of the Union of South Africa.

There is nothing UNO could do to force South Africa to hand over the mandate any more than it could force the United States to hand over the former Japanese mandate islands also held under the League of Nations to UNO for restricted trusteeships.

At the start of to-day's meeting of the United Nations Truteeship Committee, the United States delegation circulated a statement associating itself with the view that the data before the United Nations Assembly did not justify approval of incorporation.

Dr Luis Nervo, of Mexico, told the committee that his delegation would vote against the South African proposal. "This proposal takes us back to the 19th century," he said.

Dr H. Lannung, of Denmark, said he presumed the sub-committee which would be formed to examine the question further would be empowered to call for any information concerning South-west Africa it deemed expedient. He was surprised at the attitude adopted by South Africa in declaring that the only two courses open to her were incorporation or continuation of the present administration without United Nations supervision.

Meanwhile, Senator H. M. Basner, member of the South African Senate, who is here to watch the United Nations proceedings as parliamentary representative of 4,000,000 Africans vitally interested in the question of South-west Africa, told the press to-day:

"No resolution on South-west Africa annexation has ever been taken in the South African House Assembly. The matter has not even been fully discussed."

Senator Basner added that as a "native" representative, he must take strong exception to the intemperate tone of General Smuts' address to the United Nations on the question of trusteeship, especially his threat to take unilateral action."—United Press and Reuter.

GREEK TROOPS ATTACKED BY IRREGULARS

Athens, Nov. 14.

A band of 1,000 irregulars to-day attacked a company of Greek troops along the Graeco-Yugo-Slav frontier killing two and possibly four Greek officers.

In Athens, the Minister of War, Philip Dragoumis, conferred to-day with the Chief of Staff and later with the chief of the British military mission, Gen Rawlins.—United Press.

Wellington, NZ, Nov. 14.

Shipping companies who take over the responsibility for allotting passages to Britain when the priority system ends on November 18, are receiving enquiries which far exceed the number of available berths, it was stated here to-day. Some bookings have already been made for 1949.—Reuter.

BIG FOUR DEADLOCK ON TRIESTE STATUS

New York, Nov. 14.

The Big Four Foreign Ministers, resuming their debate on the Italian treaty, were apparently deadlocked to-day three to one over M V. M. Molotov's 14 essential minimum amendments to the proposed statute for the free territory of Trieste to make it acceptable to Russia and Yugo-Slavia.

As the Foreign Ministers resumed their negotiations it was clear that France, Britain and the United States have no intention of ceding the 14 points which M Molotov insists are the minimum obligatory changes. The three Western Powers stand firmly for placing full dictatorial powers in the hands of the Governor who will be named by the Security Council and to be responsible directly to the United Nations.

The three Western Powers want him to have veto rights with extreme authority for proclaiming a state of siege if necessary to protect Trieste's independence, integrity and public order. They refuse M Molotov's essential minimum condition of government by popular assembly with unrestricted powers.

France also supports the Anglo-American refusal to fix a time limit for the evacuation of their troops from Trieste and leave such withdrawal to the Security Council with the Western Powers having veto rights in the decision.

The Western Powers' stand is dictated by their apparent conviction that there almost certainly will be a clash between Italians and Yugo-Slavs unless there is a strong police force and a strong-armed Governor able to enforce Trieste's true status as a free city. Russia is equally adamant in its refusal to cede on the 14 points so if the Big Four fail to agree on the Trieste statute American and British troops will remain indefinitely and the whole problem will have to go to the Security Council for action.—United Press.

Albania Demands Withdrawal Of British Warships

London, Nov. 14.

Albania followed up its protest to the United Nations yesterday against British naval minesweepers clearing territorial water in the Corfu Straits by a second telegram to Dr Trygve Lie, Secretary-General of the United Nations, demanding "immediate withdrawal of British warships and minesweepers from Albanian ports and territorial waters," the Yugo-Slav News Agency reported to-day.

The first protest asked for the establishment of a United Nations commission to decide the extent of non-territorial waters in the narrow Corfu channel between the Albanian and Greek mainland and the Greek island of Corfu.

The telegram said: 'After our protest telegram of November 11, we have the honour of communicating to you the following: Since the morning of November 12, a great number of warships flying the British flag are crossing in our waters in all directions from Butrinto (Albanian town in the narrowest part of the straits) up to Carabouroun.

"All ships sailed in war formation inside and outside our territorial waters, aiming at intimidation and provocation.

"To-day, November 13, all through the day a great number of British warships and minesweepers, varying from 11 to 23, entered our territorial waters of St. Guaranta under the pretext of clearing mines.

"British warships fired machine-gun salvoes in the air or water to create incidents."

The telegram, signed by the Albanian Premier, added: "In the name of the peace-loving and democratic Albanian people, which for many years fought with unequalled courage against Fascism at the side of the great allies,—I address the United Nations in view of the brutal and one-sided action of the British Government.

"I ask the United Nations to give judgment on this act of the British Government and to give orders for the immediate withdrawal of British warships and minesweepers from our ports and territorial waters to safeguard peace to the land which the Albanian people defended with all their strength."

London Surprised

Surprise was expressed this morning in official quarters in London that Albania, in two protests to the United Nations, should object to British minesweeping activities in the Corfu Channel.

Observers in London are puzzled that the danger to British warship arose not from stray mines which had drifted, but from mines forming part of a field which appears to have been sown deliberately since the channel was last swept.

An official spokesman said that it had been expected that Albania would consider the removal of mines from a generally recognised highway of international traffic to be a humanitarian operation. The two-day sweeping carried out by Britain, which is now completed, is understood to have covered the same course, one mile wide, which was previously swept in 1944 and 1945.

It was pointed out to-day that a considerable number of British lives were lost when British destroyers struck mines in this channel last month, and that this cannot be a matter of indifference to the British Government.

Whether Britain will take any diplomatic action in connection with the recent sweeping will, it is understood, depend on the report to be made by the Admiralty after examination of the two mines recovered from the 22 disposed of during the sweep.—Reuter.

IRA CHIEF WILL NOT BE RELEASED

Belfast, Nov. 14.

The Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Edmond Warnock, said to-day that he would not bow to any outside pressure for the release of David Fleming, now in his 34th day of a fast to death behind the grim ancient walls of Belfast Prison.

At the same time Mr Warnock flatly refused the request of a deputation Labour MPs that a fresh medical examination be given to the 26-year-old former IRA chief who is serving 15 years for treason.

Mr Warnock's statement concerning Fleming's release followed a flood of cables from the United States demanding that something be done immediately. He also admitted that the matter was raised by British Home Secretary Chuter Ede during his week-end visit to London.

Late last night, Patrick Fleming, elder brother of David, visited his fasting brother in person and came out with the news that he was "very low."—United Press.

UNO Veto Right Amendment Sought By Australia

New York, Nov. 14.

The United Nations Political Committee, under the chairmanship of Dr Dmitri Manuilsky (Ukraine) to-day began its debate on the controversial question of the Big Power veto right.

Australia's member on the Security Council, Mr Paul Hasluck, presenting the Australian resolution on veto right to the committee, said: "The question we are placing before the committee is not an amendment of the veto article. The question is whether the Great Powers are carrying out the obligations assumed when this article was adopted."

Mr Hasluck then gave a detailed review of the Security Council in which he asserted that the Soviet Union used the veto ten times. "The plain and rather ugly fact is that a permanent member has claimed successfully he can select at will those resolutions on which he wishes to exercise the veto. In other words, the privilege in Article 27 is being pushed dangerously near the point where one member of the Security Council wishes to exert some sort of authority, not only over what the Council does, but what the Council may intend to do."

Mr Hasluck summarised the three charges: "Firstly, the spirit of the Charter has not been observed and the veto applied in ways which the San Francisco Conference never intended and contrary to assurances given by the great powers in San Francisco.

"Secondly, the claims made for the use of the veto have stultified the Security Council's work and undermined confidence in it and lessened the Council's ability to deal effectively with matters brought before it.

"Thirdly, by employing the veto as an instrument of national policy a permanent member by so acting has forgotten its representative capacity and its obligations under the Charter to act on behalf of all other members."

Three Courses

Australia proposed the following steps to remedy the situation:

1. Moderation of permanent members in using the right of veto. 2. Increased measure of consultation and a spirit of give and take among the Big Five. 3. Development of procedure in the Security Council which would make unnecessary continual voting on procedural matters.

The first of the small countries to support the veto was Poland, its representative saying: "By making changes now we run the risk of abolishing something which we cannot replace by anything better, at least at present."

The Philippines added a further resolution.

Sir Carl Berendsen, of New Zealand, said that his delegation was opposed to the veto principle "root and branch."

Senator Tom Connally, of the United States, intimated that he would reserve his reply until the next meeting.

The discussion was adjourned until to-morrow.—Reuter.

CZECH MINE DISASTER

Prague, Nov. 14.

A mine official said to-day that he believed a coal dust explosion caused the Kohinoor disaster which claimed the lives of 52 miners early this morning.

Miners' families gathered around the shaft before daylight but the first bodies were not brought up until eight hours after the blast.

The official said rescue work was delayed because the locale of the explosion was one hour distant in the shaft and corridor from the main hoist tower.—United Press.

Jew Terrorists' Threat To Blow Up Railways

Jerusalem, Nov. 14.

Hundreds of people dashed to shelter to-day following the cry "Explosives" when a small brown parcel was found on a traffic island in Jaffa Road here.

The area was immediately cordoned off and British Army Sappers were called in.

After a Bren gunner had pumped six shots into the parcel it was opened and found to contain an armature of dynamo. A young Jew, who was caught depositing the parcel, is being held for interrogation.

British Sappers to-day removed a live mine discovered by the police from the railway track mid-way between Haifa and Lydda.

The discovery came after the death of an Arab constable injured yesterday when a mine exploded under a stationary goods train near Lydda junction.

The Jewish terrorist organisation, Irgun Zvai Leumi, has appealed to Haganah, Jewish resistance movement, over its secret radio, "Voice of Fighting Zion," to join it in "a holy war against the British oppressors."

Meanwhile, the Irgun Zvai Leumi announced to-night, in posters fixed to walls in Telaviv, that all Palestine railway lines, except one serving Jewish settlements in the northern plains, are liable to be blown up. Appealing to both Jews and Arabs not to use railways, the posters said: "Irgun Zvai Leumi will not be responsible for the lives of those who disobey their warnings."—Reuter.

Exile Government

Paris, Nov. 14.

The Jewish National Liberation Movement has started to form a Provisional Palestinian Government-in-Exile, Mr Samuel Merlin, Secretary-General of the Movement and self-styled political spokesman of Irgun Zvai Leumi, told the Paris newspaper France Soir to-day.

"Several countries in Europe—behind the Iron Curtain as well as in front of it—in North America and South America, have already informed us they are willing to have 'practical' relations with the Provisional Government we intend to establish," he said.

Mr Merlin also denied there was any Jewish bomb threat to the British Embassy in Paris. "There is no parallel with the embassy in Rome, which was the centre of anti-Zionist intrigue. The embassy in Rome contained plans for preventing the emigration of Jews, whose embarkation ports were often in Italy."

He also denied that Jewish terrorists were threatening the life of Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery.—Reuter.

Cunarder Searched

London, Nov. 14.

The lookout for Jewish terrorists was extended to-day to the Cunard-White Star liner Ascania when she arrived at Liverpool from the Middle East.

Customs officials and immigration officers went immediately on board the liner, while military and civil police took up positions at the bottom of the gangway to check the identity of all persons boarding the vessel.

Passengers passed through the hands of interrogation officers in one of the saloons before they were allowed to land.

Luggages, mostly labelled for London, were carefully examined by customs officials.

The passengers, except for about 200 Service personnel, including members of the Palestine police force returning on leave, include Greeks, Cypriots and Maltese coming to Britain to settle with relatives. There was a number of Jews, mainly young students, coming to British universities.

A few friends and relatives of passengers arrived at the dock entrance. Several of them were Jews. All cars were stopped and identity cards were examined. Press photographers had their camera cases inspected.

One of the passengers, according to newspapers, was Mr Harold Richards, Assistant Colonial Secretary of Cyprus, who is reported to have said that nothing out of the ordinary took place during the voyage.—Reuter.

Faked Bolivian Visas

Vienna, Nov. 14.

The American Army authorities said to-day that 500 Jewish refugees who tried to get into France with alleged fake Bolivian visas would not be allowed to return to the American occupation zone of Austria.

The refugees were being held in the French occupation zone near Innsbruck, it was learned, and so far as the Americans are concerned they are now a problem for the French.

The spokesman for the French Consulate confirmed that transient visas had been issued there permitting the refugees to travel to France. The French Army authorities were understood to be investigating the incident.—United Press.

British Administration Of Zone In Germany Attacked By Eden

London, Nov. 14.

The situation in the British zone in Germany rightly gave rise to the deepest disquiet in Britain, said Mr Anthony Eden, Britain's wartime foreign Secretary in the House of Commons to-day.

He added the Battle of the Winter was going to be definitely sterner than that of last winter. The successful administration of the British zone was a matter of maintaining in Europe, and particularly in Germany, the British reputation for fairness, honesty and mercy.

Mr Eden, who was speaking in the resumed debate on the King's speech outlining the Government's plans for the present session of Parliament, recalled the following statement he made in July, 1941, with the full authority of the War Cabinet when Britain's fortunes were very low: "It is not our policy to cause any other country to collapse economically. I say that not out of love of Germany but because a starving and bankrupt Germany in the midst of Europe would poison all of us who are her neighbours. That is not sentiment, it is commonsense."

Mr Eden added that he thought those words should still be the foundation of British policy. He added: "Times have changed. The time has now been reached when the Government must surely face the fact that we cannot fulfil our obligations under an international instrument if others are not doing the same. This applies particularly to the treatment of Germany as an economic whole.

Deliveries of Food

"I have seen a report to-day which I trust is true, that some shipments of wheat from Russia are being made to the British zone. I hope the Government can give us some information about that. It is essential that this supply should be continued on a really substantial scale for so far this vital balancing element of the Potsdam Agreement has not been present at all."

Mr Eden asked the Government to give a clear statement how it stood in respect of the continued removal from the British zone of Germany of industrial plants which were essential to the economic life of that zone.

He declared: "It seems we are still continuing these reparations deliveries, or at any rate, still continuing to dismantle industrial establishments for reparations deliveries.

"This is quite apart from the fact that until very recently no contributions, so far as I know, have been made by our Russian ally, to treat Germany as an economic whole. In those conditions it is not very surprising that in the British zone they have been giving rise to deep despondency, so we are told, among all thinking Germans, and in particular Germans to whom we have to look to to establish a true democratic system in Western Germany."

Removal of Plant

Declaring that he recognised that the Opposition had the responsibility to make some constructive suggestions, Mr Eden said: "This question of the removal of plant from our zone must be considered first in the light of a contribution made by our allies. Unless that contribution is full and adequate and continuing, there should not in my judgment, be any further deliveries of plant at all. On the other hand, if the others do make their contribution in accordance with the terms of the Postdam Agreement which has not yet been done, then we should consider together how we,

(Continued on Page 4)

Anti-Government Uprising In Sinkiang Feared

Shanghai, Nov. 14.

Waldo Drake, Los Angeles Times Correspondent who has just returned from Sinkiang Province, westernmost China adjoining Russia, reported that a general uprising of the Muslim Uighur natives against Chinese sovereignty is feared as a result of sporadic outbreaks of fighting in the past few days.

Drake said as a result of the outbreaks, Gen Soong Shih-liang, veteran of the Burma campaign, has been placed in command of the Nationalist troops by Sinkiang's Governor Gen Chang Chih-chung.

He said a series of subversive acts began on October 19 when a group of provincial officials was ambushed and killed near the Soviet border. The victims included two Kazakh leaders, Resut Turgan Yuz, deputy magistrate of the Tihwa region, and the deputy secretary general of the provincial government.

Tribesmen in the Altai region have petitioned Governor Chang to send a punitive expedition there, claiming that massacres were the work of Uighur terrorists.

Sinkiang was the scene of a bloody rebellion in 1944-45 in which the Muslim peoples of Sinkiang won complete control of the rich northwest and which terminated in the treaty of Tihwa on August 26, 1945 under which the Muslim won virtual autonomy for the so-called East Turkistan People's Republic of the three rebellious northwest regions.

Three days after the ambush, Drake said, Muslim Uighur bands besieged Aqsu, Chinese citadel oasis in southern Sinkiang. He said proceedings of the General Assembly in the Sinkiang capital on October 25 were disrupted by Uighurs singing the "anthem of the East Turkistan People's Republic," and demanded Governor Chang to remove all Nationalist troops from Sinkiang. A mob of 300 Muslim natives thereafter broke into the Sinkiang Supreme Court and spirited away a Uighur prisoner just before he was supposed to be tried for the murder of a Chinese air officer in Tihwa.

Drake said Governor Chang was expected to fly to Nanking in an attempt to obtain effective military reinforcements for Sinkiang and attempt to block efforts of Uighur representatives to obtain from the National Assembly recognition of the autonomous Muslim government.

The situation was said to be very tense in Sinkiang.—United Press.

TWENTY-SIX KILLED IN DUTCH AIR DISASTER

Amsterdam, Nov. 14.

Twenty-six people were killed in an air tragedy at Schipol airfield, near Amsterdam, to-night.

A dramatic last message, "Engine on fire: heading for Schipol" was received in the control tower at Croydon airport, London, a few minutes before a Dakota of the Royal Dutch Air Lines burst into flames when touching down at Schipol.

The aircraft was piloted by a Briton, one of the airliner's most experienced pilots.

There were no survivors. No information is yet available in London as to the identity of the passengers.

Air disasters resulting in serious loss of life reported earlier this month were:

November 1—24 killed in a French passenger plane crash in central France. A Flying Fortress with a crew of eight was lost near Naples.

November 7—A Dakota (American) with ten occupants believed to have crashed into the sea. A Flying Fortress with a crew of eight missing between Naples and London. A United States transport plane missing after leaving Iceland.

November 8—Eight killed in a Royal Air Force Anson aircraft crash near Hamm, Germany.

November 13—A Douglas airliner crashed in Mexico. Fifteen were killed.

In 17 air crashes during November 120 people lost their lives.—Reuter.

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Civil War Until Absolute Pakistan Is Achieved?

New Delhi, Nov. 14.

Mr Mohammed Ali Jinnah, head of the Moslem League, told the foreign press to-day that India will be plagued by civil war until "absolute Pakistan" is achieved.

"I don't think there will be peace throughout the country without a division of Pakistan and Hindustan," he said.

Mr Jinnah's League embraces 100 000,000 Moslems. It maintains India is not one nation but two—Hindu and Moslem—and rendered incompatible by culture, customs, morals, and history as well as region.

The League President ascribed the present mutual slaughter to the fear of both sides to domination from the other and he said division of the country would remove this fear.

He denied the accusations that the present interim Government is a Cabinet, declaring that it was an Executive Council under the India Government Act of 1919.

This Government, said Mr Jinnah, was not empowered to intervene in the communal rioting since power was vested in the Viceroy and the Provincial Governments. "This Government should not be allowed to do anything which could directly or indirectly prejudice our demand for Pakistan."

He said Pakistan and Hindustan "will evolve the Monroe Doctrine more solidly than the continent of American."—United Press.

Britain "Drifting"

London, Nov. 14.

The Moslem League President, Mr Mohammed A. Jinnah, to-day told the Exchange Telegraph correspondent in New Delhi that the "British Labour Government is blundering and leaving doubt in pursuing its present policy."

Amplifying his statement, Mr Jinnah said: "I mean that both in India and in Palestine the British Government is without a policy and it is merely drifting."

Mr Jinnah said, however, that Britain may be acting "with the best of intentions."—United Press.

KEPT POW'S WATCH

Kure, Nov. 14.

Osamu Saiki was to-day sentenced to three years hard labour for his connection with the Greer watch case which was solved a month ago.

Capt Sidney A. Greer, now dead, turned over his watch to Shusuje Wada—now being held in Sugamo—for the promise to provide food while Greer was starving aboard the Japanese prisoner ship, Enoura Maru. Wada kept the watch but refused to provide food and later gave the watch to his cousin, Saiki.

Saiki was convicted for withholding information from American investigators since.—United Press.

PARIS BLACK-OUT

Paris, Nov. 14.

Paris may be totally deprived of gas and electricity by the end of the week if the demand of gas and electricity workers for a 13½ per cent wage increase is not met within 48 hours from to-day, the workers announced.—Reuter.

British Scepticism Over U.S. Initiative In Calling Tariff Talks

London, Nov. 13.

The British and most other delegations at the London Economic Conference are sceptical about the United States initiative in calling an eighteen nation tariff reduction conference at Geneva next April.

They may be wrong. They think that the Republicans will not mean business about reducing United States tariffs, on which all other countries' reductions of tariffs and preferences depend.

But messages received by the United States delegation since the elections are surprisingly reassuring. United States manufacturers want to export, want to get paid for their exports, recognise that payments can fundamentally come only by United States imports and recognise further that both exports and imports depend on reducing trade barriers, in which the United States tariff is the crux.

What is disappointed depends on what is expected. The fact that the United States State Department could not even give statutory notice of hearings on its intention to negotiate tariff reductions until after the elections speaks for itself.

But this has been known for months and may have more constructive results than sceptics suppose.

The Geneva conference in April will be the real "economic disarmament" conference. The fact that hopes are pitched low gives it more scope for pleasant surprises.

U.S. Initiative

That the initiative comes from the United States is wholly good. That it has awaited the election result may be even better. Since the Republicans are the traditional high tariff party, any tariff reduction accepted by them would "stick" under any subsequent Democrat Congress, whereas the contrary could certainly not be assumed.

This is the State Department's strategy. It knows that sellers' markets are the best time to negotiate tariff reductions in the hope that they will stock or anyway mainly stick in any subsequent buyers' market.

The chance thereof would clearly be less if a change to a buyers' market is accompanied by a change to a high tariff party. Fortunately, the latter change has anticipated the former. From this angle, the Republican Congress has come just in time—while all countries can still plainly see the fallacy of blockading themselves against needed imports.

British Sceptical

The British and other countries' scepticism about United States tariff reduction proposals mainly reflects the belief that the Republican Congress will nullify the Democrat president and administration. On both general and specific grounds this scepticism may be falsified.

One questions the common assumption that President Truman will be impotent. On the contrary, President Truman may have more independence than at any time since his first month. With an openly Republican Congress, President Truman and the world should know how they stand far better than under the last Congress which nominally supported President Truman but effectively didn't—since its dominant coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats could frustrate the administration at every turn.

President Truman's authority to negotiate reciprocal reductions up to fifty per cent in United States tariffs extends until 1948.

Virtually Valueless

Sceptics at the London Economic Conference assert that this is now virtually valueless because firstly, it could be overridden indirectly by a Republican Congress refusing appropriations or overriden directly in 1948 if the Republicans elect a president as well as a congress.

Secondly, President Truman is not empowered to cut tariffs more than 50 per cent or to transfer any articles from the dutiable to the free list and 50 per cent cuts might be mere gestures, still leaving many United States tariffs prohibitive.

Neither objection seems very logical. Firstly, Mr Clayton will not stultify himself by negotiating in 1947 things which the Republicans intend to overthrow in 1948.

Obviously, the administration will proceed only as far as Congress consents—which is the plain implication of President Truman's policy statement and is presumably how the United States constitution was intended to work.

Gestures for Gestures

Whether that will be farther or less far than a Democrat Congress would have gone remains to be seen. If as it appears the Republicans are the party more intent upon exports they must also be the more intent upon imports and tariff reductions: if they give only gestures, they will get only gestures.

The big thing is that the world will know how it stands. Secondly, the State Department off the coals hardly dares to whisper how much it gets under the United States Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act as it stands. If 50 per cent cuts were applied extensively, United States tariff would be reduced to the 1913 level, which is the lowest the United States ever had.

Moreover, since prices are now far above 1913, the real burden of all specific tariffs is correspondingly reduced.

The United States would not go that far unless Britain and other countries went equally far. It cannot be taken for granted that they will refuse.

Imports and sellers' markets have taught all countries the disadvantage of blockading themselves. With the world's population so heavily burdened, the advantages of economic disarmament as of military disarmament are very real if attainable. —Reuter.

THEFT OF GOLD BARS

Ten gold bars, weighing 100 ounces and worth well over $230,000,000, were stolen from his room recently, it was reported by a Shanghai resident.

Shanghai, Nov. 14.

Chinese gendarmes here are awaiting plane transportation to Tokyo to pick up 11 puppet Chinese Embassy and consular officials who have been taken into custody by the Chinese Mission to Japan.—United Press.

Roosevelt Memorial Campaign Opening On Sunday

London, Nov. 14.

A campaign to collect £40,000 for a memorial to the late President Roosevelt in Grosvenor Square, London, will be opened on Sunday night over a BBC broadcast by Prime Minister Attlee.

The proposed memorial will consist of a 10-foot bronze of Roosevelt standing in his characteristic pose with a cloak over his shoulders as when he took the oath of office before the capital. The statue will stand on a 10-foot plinth of Portland stone of which many famous monuments, including the Cenotaph, were constructed.

The memorial will stand in the central gardens of Grosvenor Square which will be suitably landscaped. The site was chosen and donated by the owner, Duke of Westminster, because the Square contains the U.S. Embassy and has been connected with the United States for the past 250 years.

Donations for the memorial will not be received from Americans as the committee of the Pilgrims Society, which is organising the campaign, wish the memorial to be a tribute from the British man-in-the street and for this reason individual contributions are limited to a maximum of 15 shillings.

The Lord Mayor of London will give a luncheon at Mansion House on Monday in connection with the campaign while motion picture theatres throughout the country will carry a film on Roosevelt with a commentary by former Ambassador Lord Halifax.

The monument when completed will be unveiled by Mrs Eleanor Roosevelt.—United Press.

MANDATED ISLANDS

Highest Priority For Guam Development

TO TRAIN CHINESE NAVY

Washington, Nov. 13.

The United States plans to use former Japanese mandated islands to supplement the strong permanent defence bases at Guam, Pearl Harbour, the Aleutians and Alaska. It was said that only Kwajalein, the Marshall, Caroline and Mariana groups were marked for major strategic role in the peacetime military plan.

Guam development has the highest priority. Completion is scheduled in 1951 of a base capable of supporting any United States fleet in the Pacific. Temporary bases at Dutch Harbour and Koniak will be made permanent. Saipan is to be auxiliary to Guam. Kwajalein will continue as a refuelling point.

The United States has no permanent naval base in China, but is helping to build a strong Chinese Navy. The United States Navy is training 110 Chinese officers and 1,100 enlisted sailors at the Tsingtao Naval College. The theory is that a strong Chinese Navy would permit the United States to withdraw many ships now spread over the Pacific.—United Press.

Prizes In Memory Of R.A.F. Sergeant

Major Keith Groves, and Mrs Groves of Maughold, Isle of Man, have placed at the disposal of the Air Ministry a sum of money to found three prizes in memory of their son, the late Sergeant (Meteorological Air Observer) Louis Grimble Groves, R.A.F.V.R., who lost his life on a meteorological sortie in September, 1945.

These prizes, which will be awarded annually on July 1, commencing in 1947, have as their object the encouragement of the study of the problems of the safety of aircraft and flying personnel, the stimulation of research in the science of meteorology and the application of meteorology to aviation, and the recognition of meritorious work by flying personnel employed on meteorological air observer duties.

They will be known as: the L. G. Groves Memorial Prize for Aircraft Safety; the L. G. Groves Memorial Prize for Meteorology; and the L. G. Groves Memorial Award for Meteorological Air Observers.

Both the prizes and the award will be given at least partly "in kind" and the winners will be consulted as to the precise nature of the object to be presented (e.g. books, instruments, etc.), which will be suitably inscribed. If the object selected by the winner does not absorb the whole of the income available that year for the particular prize, the winner will receive the balance in cash. The names of the winners will, as in the case of winners of other Memorial Prizes before the war, be recorded in the Air Force List.

Safety Award

The L. G. Groves Memorial Prize for Aircraft Safety, of the approximate annual value of £37. 10. 0d., will be awarded for the most important contribution during the year towards the safety of aircraft and flying personnel, either by practical work or by the writing of constructive papers. The L. G. Groves Memorial Prize for Meteorology, of the approximate annual value of £25, will be given for the most important contribution during the year either to the science of meteorology or the application of meteorology to aviation. These prizes will be open to all serving officers and other ranks of the RAF and WAAF (and in the case of the latter, to all members, male or female, of the Meteorological Office Staff).

The L. G. Groves Memorial Award for Meteorological Air Observers of the approximate annual value of £12. 10. 0d., will be confined to flying personnel who have been employed during the year on meteorological air observer duties and will be awarded for meritorious work or devotion to duty.

Major Groves is the brother of the late Air Commodore R. M. Groves, CB, DSO, AFC, who was killed in an aircraft accident in Egypt in 1920 and in whose memory four prizes for the benefit of the RAF were founded by members of the Groves family among them Major Groves, in 1921.

NAZI SCIENTISTS IN UNITED STATES

Washington, Nov. 14.

The United States War Department to-day lifted the curtain and revealed that there are in the United States Nazi scientists helping the American air and ground forces in the development of rockets and other new weapons.

A substantial number of German scientists have been working in Army establishment in Texas and Ohio, the War Department said, adding that they would be available for interviews and photographs next week.—Central News.

Nanking, Nov. 14.

The First Secretary of the Chinese Special Agent's Office in India has been appointed Chinese Charge d'Affaires following the approval of the Indian Government, it was learned here to-night from Foreign Ministry circles. The Chinese Ambassador to India has not yet been decided upon.—Central News.

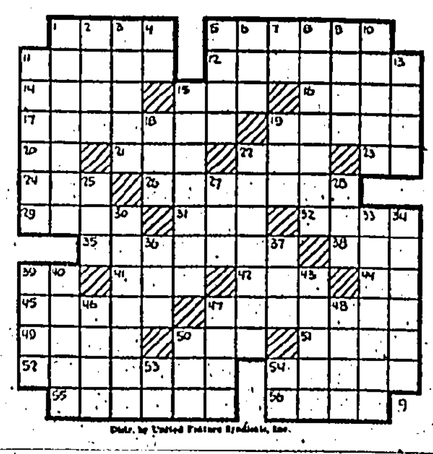
Crossword Puzzle

ACROSS

1—Exchange
6—Misfortunes
11—Figure
12—Conformed
14—Lampreys
15—Alkaline solution
16—The color beige
17—Arm coverings
19—What bad tooth did
20—Albert
21—Hang down
22—Monkey
23—Prefix: down
24—Escorts of women
26—Shaped like a mound
29—Ireland
31—Common nickname
32—What Britain wants
35—Strength
36—Sooner than
39—Similar
41—Prefix: wrong
42—Sprite
44—Musical note
45—Beer mug
47—Misled
49—Merit
50—Fisherman's gadget
51—Destination
52—Biblical city
54—Money
55—Echo of an echo
56—Social affairs

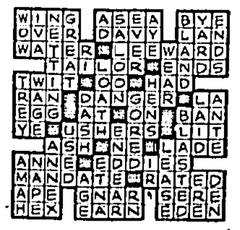
DOWN

1—Bombardier
2—Whip mark
3—Projections of buildings
4—Hebrew letter
5—Love songs
6—Lyric poem
7—A continent
8—Noteworthy
9—Engrave on copper
10—Withered
11—"Open —"
13—Popish mat
18—Peas and beans
18—Where soap is made
19—Indian mulberry
22—Triumph
25—Bite
27—Woman's mate
28—Grain in mahogany
30—Candidate for office
33—Unpaid debts
34—What seamstress uses
36—Money (slang)
37—Old age (dial.)
38—Norse god
40—Flight of steps
43—Musical composition
46—Sea bird
47—District in London
48—Source of cocaine
50—Desert alkali
53—Britain's highest award (abbr.)
54—Lieutenant



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ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE



According To Culbertson

(Copyright, 1946, by Ely Culbertson)

There were two excellent, safe ways of making the slam in to-day's deal, but the declarer went wrong at the first trick.

South, dealer.

North-South vulnerable.

NORTH
♠ A Q
♥ A J 10
♦ K J 8 5
♣ J 10 8

WEST
♠ 7 6 5 4
♥ Q 3 2
♦ 4 3
♣ Q 7 6 5

EAST
♠ K J 10 9 8
♥ 7 6 5 4
♦ 2
♣ 4 3 2

SOUTH
♠ 3 2
♥ K 9 8
♦ A Q 10 9 6 5
♣ A K

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 diamond	Pass	3 no tr.	Pass
6 diamonds	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the spade seven, and after one look at dummy, declarer tried the queen finesse, no doubt reflecting that success with either this or the heart finesse would clinch the slam. Unfortunately, the spade queen lost to the king, and later South guessed wrong in the heart suit, placing the queen with East, so the contract was down one.

The spade finesse was absolutely unnecessary in this deal—unnecessary and dangerous. The right line was either of the following:

The spade ace is put up, trumps are drawn in two leads, then South cashes the top clubs. He goes to dummy with a trump and returns the club jack, discarding his last spade. West, of course, takes the club trick, but now the club ten is established for a discard, and there is patently no need for the heart queen finesse.

The second method involves only the slight risk of cashing the top clubs before drawing trumps, then using trump entries to dummy to ruff away the remaining clubs. Now it is the simplest possible matter to exit with a spade—letting either defender capture dummy's queen with the king. Clubs and spades being stripped from the North-South hands, the winner of the spade trick must return a heart, and thus declarer has the finesse taken for him.

NANCY Nancy Likes It Simple — By Ernie Bushmiller



The Hongkong Telegraph.

DON'T MISS

To-Morrow's Week-End Edition

NEWS PICTURES SPECIAL FEATURES FROM LONDON FASHIONS CARTOONS

WELSH NEWSLETTER

(By J. C. Griffith Jones)

Wales had a special interest in the recent Government reshuffle of Ministers. Mr G. H. Hall, Secretary for the Colonies, becomes Chief of the Admiralty and will be created a peer. The former pit-boy born in Penrhiwceiber has climbed to the dazzling heights of a viscountcy and civil ruler of the King's Navy.

In his native valley Mr Hall is still "George" to most people. He still comes home periodically to the house where he lived when he was a young collier. His peerage is not likely to make him lose his head and put on airs. His quiet manner conceals a forceful character, a sound grasp of affairs, and considerable administrative ability. He has served in the Admiralty before, as Under-Secretary in the days of the first Labour Government. He will be popular and unostentatiously efficient.

Mr Hall's transfer to the House of Lords necessitates a by-election in the Aberdare Division. Already there is a political stir in the Valley. George Hall with his local as well as national pull held the seat securely for Labour for some 20 years. His majority at the General Election last year exceeded 27,000 votes in a straight fight with a Conservative. The seat seems safe for Labour especially if another local Labour leader becomes the candidate, as is probable.

But there are people who say that the result is by no means a foregone conclusion.

Many Unemployed

In the Aberdare Valley, where this by-election will take place shortly, **there are even now** nearly 5,000 unemployed, and some 2,000 of them are partially-disabled ex-miners who find it hard to keep themselves and their families on the dole augmented only by scanty compensation money.

Of course, the Communists are active and the dole queues are fertile ground for their propaganda. No doubt there will be a Communist candidate. I am told that the Liberals may also attempt to stage a revival by contesting the seat and emphasising in their campaign that the solution for all these problems is to be found in a policy which rejects class conflict and concentrates on using private enterprise as well as State resources to build the houses and factories so desperately needed.

If the Communists split the workers' vote the Government may get a surprise. Whatever happens this will be the most interesting political contest held in Britain since the General Election. But I still think personally Labour will hold the seat although perhaps by a considerably reduced majority. Mr George Hall's help will be needed to stiffen the campaign of his successor.

In that other field of contest—the sports arena—some interesting things have been happening lately although the football season is still young. After starting the present campaign uncertainly Cardiff Rugby Club has regained some of last year's sparkle. Convincing victories against strong Coventry and Newport sides were the Arms Park brigade's latest feats.

Swansea Town and Newport County have been in the news as buyers of expensive players to try and lay the bogey of defeat. Newport lost at Newcastle by the astounding margin of 13 goals to nil a week ago. The sequel has been a splash to acquire four new players at a cost of £6,000.

After a poor start Cardiff City with a team composed almost entirely of locals have won the last seven games. Goals 25 for, 9 against. Position, third in the Southern League table. Promotion form this.

Vatican City Nov. 14.

Pope Pius to-day appointed Monsignor George Donnelly, at present Bishop of St Louis, as Bishop of Leavenworth, Kansas.—United Press.

The "Stringbag" Becomes A Museum Piece

A Swordfish aircraft, one of the type affectionately nicknamed "Stringbag" by Naval pilots, is to be given to the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, to commemorate the war at sea.

Swordfish were in operational use throughout the war in both Europe and the East.

These aircraft helped to cover the evacuation from Dunkirk. They wrought havoc among the Italians at Taranto and Cape Matapan and one of a squadron scored a direct hit on the stern of the Bismarck. After this action Swordfish returned to land safely on the deck of the Ark Royal when the heavy sea made it impossible for other aircraft to operate.

They fought a gallant action when the German battleships Scharnhorst and Gneisenau escaped from Brest and ran the gauntlet through the Straits of Dover.

Sixteen Galleries

The National Maritime Museum has absorbed many famous battlepieces since it was established in 1934 to instruct the public in maritime history. Since 1939 the buildings have been reconditioned and sixteen galleries prepared to receive exhibits illustrating naval activities of the two world wars.

The Swordfish will find an honoured place among hundreds of relics which a Naval War Trophies Committee is obtaining for exhibition at Greenwich and in four other National Museums: The Imperial War Museum, Lambeth Road, S. E.; the Museum of the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall; the Science Museum, South Kensington; and the Royal Scottish Museum.

Admiral Sir Martin Dunbar-Nasmith, VC, KCB, who received his VC in the 1914-18 war for conspicuous bravery as a submarine commander, and in the last war was Flag Officer-in-Charge, London, is organising the appeal. He has at his disposal Naval officers who will visit dockyards and shipyards seeking suitable relics to add to those already in the possession of the State.

At three Museums are steering wheels from HMS Warspite, similar to one given to the King of Norway for exhibition as a reminder of the part played by Warspite at the Battle of Narvik. The Royal United Service Institution has the Nazi ensign from the first U-boat which surrendered at Portland, while radar and asdic sets are to be made available to the Science Museum.

In addition to exhibits which can be obtained through official sources, the Naval War Trophies Committee hope to enlist the support of the general public to obtain personal relics, such as signed orders, letters, paintings and items relating to special features of the Navy's work—any piece which tells its own story to future generations and will be of value to historians.

U.S. PRICE CONTROLS

Washington, Nov. 13.

In spite of the virtual end to United States price controls, export controls and domestic priorities would be maintained on materials still in short supply, at least until the end of March, stated Mr John Small, Civilian Production Administrator, to-day.

Stating that the authority of the Civilian Production Administration would expire at the end of March unless renewed by Congress, Mr Small added: "The country is in good shape. If we can continue production at the present level and avoid a major strike I believe the gods are in our favour."—Reuter.

NORTH CHINA—Like an ugly hangover from major war front

(By Doon Campbell)

DESPITE the latest cease-fire proposals, vast areas of North China are still on a war footing—something like an ugly hangover from a major operational front, with pillboxes and blockhouses, concrete fortifications, trenches, miles of barbed wire and curfews.

In an eight-day tour of Chahar, North Shansi and Suiyuan I have seen the debris of devastated industries, square miles of battered buildings, desolation and ruin. Normal conditions do not exist. Between Shaling, half buried corpse of a village outside the medieval defences of Tatung and Tsining, there are the snow-carpeted graveyards of more than 20,000 Communist troops. The countryside is withered and wasted by war and winter.

There are homes without roofs, bridges with arches blown away, and rails hoisted on tree trunks instead of sleepers.

There is no escape from the military atmosphere. Fifteen guards keep a vigorous look-out the whole 90 miles from Tatung to Tsining. The caboose was splintered with Communist bullets. The line was milestoned by battered stations and the wreckage of battle.

A bullet-proof coach—the same sort of contraption as Mussolini used to use—made the ride from Tsining to Kweisui, capital of Suiyuan, much more comfortable. Once belonging to the Japanese, the train still mounts an artillery piece, a machine gun and a search light when it crawls through the bleak, barren foothills that are yet costing Chinese blood. They are harbouring no sizeable Communist force but pockets of some 20 to 200 lurk in waves and cracks.

Not in Peace Mood

In some places there is little mood for immediate peace. The prospect is exciting enough—as it was in Kweisui one morning when a local newspaper headlined the Generalissimo's announcement—but in communities reduced to a shambles by bombs and shells and mortars and in houses without fathers, sons and husbands there is a blind hatred.

In Kalgan, where the Communist scorched earth policy rendered more than 50 factories and industries and communication facilities impotent and useless, more than a score of Catholic Fathers, industrial, educational and social workers, and other "representative" citizens, including a 16-year-old schoolboy, submitted evidence against the "iron rule" of the Communists, which was a catalogue of horrors and atrocities.

One man told me his father and grandfather were stoned and beaten before being strung up on a rope to die.

A father appealed to Gen Fu Tso-yi, Commander-in-Chief of the 12th War Zone, to "rescue" his son and daughter taken away by the Communists.

Lee Chi, top-grade primary school student, groused: "The Communists did not teach us common knowledge subjects—like geography and mathematics—but Marxism."

Priest Killed

A BELGIAN Father, Francis Legrand, who was gaoled by the Communists, described how they killed a priest, imprisoned a bishop and ransacked an orphanage of 150 children.

Gen Fu, whose troops shattered the Communist defence system in North China, raised the siege of Tatung and climaxed a 150-mile foot slog with the capture of Kalgan without one American weapon or piece of equipment.

This ruddy cheeked 53-year-old commander, whom the Communist armies have come most to fear, soundly warned: "The future of the Chinese Communists depends on their political policy, not on their military strength. If they depend on their military strength their defeat will be inevitable, and their political policy will fail. If they change their political policy they may have some place in the future of China."

Gen Fu said that if the Communists rejected the peace offer they would be "betrayers of the people."

He repeated the proposal he made to Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party: "If the Communists come over and accept the peace I will resign, immediately I am not fighting for personal interests, but for the peace and unity of the country."

Docile Prisoners

I SAW several hundred Communist troops taken prisoner when Nationalist cavalry stormed into Kalgan. From 15-year-old Yung Lien-shan, who was playing with several thousand dollars of useless Mongolian puppet currency, to Eighth Route Army platoon commander Lei Hsiang, these soldiers were docile, model prisoners, all content to stay on in this unique POW cage, where each of them got a couple of meals and CN$200 a day. None of the 480 who loafed about chatting or smoking under the supervision of only three guards possessed membership of the Communist Party.

The Kalgan municipal prison, incidentally, is the emptiest gaol in China. And its narrow, long-spanned corridor and drear cells were once crowded with more than 1,000 murderers, bandits, political prisoners and petty thieves. A general amnesty was declared when Government forces entered the city.

Lieut-Gen Chu Chi-chun, defender of Tatung and commander of the 43rd Army, who can look out on a horizon of rubble from the scarred ramparts of the town that withstood a 45-day siege, expressed much the same view as General Fu.

Orgy of Destruction

"THE orgy of destruction and killing that trails a Communist advance has caused the people to hate their armies," said General Chu. "Nobody who upholds justice can forgive the Communists for their terrible destruction."

This tough, bespectacled, opera-loving commander, with 10,000 men proved more than a match for 100,000 Communist troops, said: "I hope you will tell the world what you have seen, so that we may get international help and support to apply sanctions against future actions of the Communists."

Tatung came through the ordeal bravely. Although civilians died from explosives and gas shells (Gen Chu said the Reds obtained the latter in Kalgan, where dumps were left behind by the Japanese), and although the shoes had nothing to sell, the city was only gently wounded compared with outpost villages and strategic towns like Shaling, which was badly damaged; Peiyen-yao temple, where 500-year-old earthen Buddhas crumbled under the weight of Communist fire; Yengpingchuang coal mine, which a panzer fleet could hardly have crippled more effectively.

Yenpingchuan settles in a fold of forbidding mountains ridden with Nationalist troops clearing out Communists snipers and rear-guards.

Small mines were still planted round the place which I visited less than 48 hours after it was recovered from the Communists, who lost 70 dead in the last skirmish for possession.

Communist Slogans

COMMUNIST slogans such as "Long live Mao Tse-tung" and "Down with American reactionaries who help extend the civil war" were still plastered on the walls.

Some machinery had been taken away but hundreds of tons of coal lay strewn about.

A thousand tons of coal daily was drawn from the bowels of North Shansi through the Yengpingchuang mines. There are more than 3,000 workers. To-day, some 300 odds workers daily skew 150 tons from a vein 500 feet below the surface of the earth.

The destructive ability of the Communists in this sector is especially impressive. A big power plant—the Japanese built it as the biggest of its type in North China—near Pingwang village is only a skeleton from the outside. Inside it is a shambles of twisted rusting steel and iron.

I met a couple of Communist prisoners taken in this mine. Mao Tien-ho, with a voice that is not yet broken, said he was 17. He looked about ten, certainly not more than 13.

Economic Ruin

MANY people in Tsining, from the garrison commander, Maj-Gen Chun Chu-lin, and the President of the Chamber of Commerce, Shih Wei-shan, to a school teacher, Li Yun-chin, believe that the Communists in their eight-month occupation were as much—if not more—responsible for the social chaos, economic ruin and general suffering of the town as the Japanese during their eight-year tenancy.

Tearful men accost strangers in Tsining's muddy main street to tell, between sobs, how the Communists took away their sons and daughters or destroyed their businesses or smashed up their homes.

One man pointed to his ankle, which he said was bayonetted by a Communist soldier.

Opium Smoking

TSINING will take a long time to forget the effects and influences of the Japanese and Communist occupation. The Japanese tried to narcotise most of the town's 85,000 inhabitants. The Government is now trying to cure some 20,000 opium smokers of the habit. Imprisonment is the last resort.

During the occupation of Tsining the Communists did CN$1,700 million worth of damage to property, according to an official computation.

Tsining, like dozens of other places, is a casualty of this wasting war between Communists and Nationalists. After seeing at first-hand what the war is costing in terms of human suffering, social chaos and economic paralysis, there is one inevitable conclusion—nobody is winning.

There is fierce hatred, spontaneous and inculcated. Hundreds of thousands, probably millions, are unaware what it is all about. They who are doing most of the suffering are far away from the bustle between the two major political parties. They only get more confused and bewildered if state councils and state assemblies are used to explain away the causes of the fighting.

More Emphasis To Be Laid On Imports In U.S.

New York, Nov. 13.

The Under-Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, Mr William L. Clayton, told the National Foreign Trade Council Convention to-day that United States foreign trade would probably shift the emphasis from exports to imports in the near future.

Mr Clayton gave two principal reasons: 1, Because the United States had shifted from a debtor to a creditor nation; 2, Because of depletion of United States natural resources and the wants of a growing and prosperous population.

He said, "No nation in modern times can long expect to enjoy a rising standard of living without increased foreign trade.

"The objectives of the foreign economic policy of the United States Government is to lay the foundation for peace by expansion of world economy—that is, by increase in production, distribution and consumption of goods throughout the world to the end that people everywhere may have more to eat, more to wear and better homes in which to live."

"The test is basic. It does not mean free trade. It means non-discriminatory trade."

Mr Clayton said two general categories existed of measures to effect that policy. "The first relates to financial assistance to countries faced with problems of relief, reconstruction and development. Since the end of the war, the United States has made available grants for emergency relief and rehabilitation abroad of about US$3,000,000,000. In addition, the United States made available credits of about $17,000,000,000.

Reduction of Barriers

"The second measure, designed to promote achievement of our objectives, relates to elimination of discriminations and reduction of tariffs and other barriers which restrict world trade and limit production of goods.

"The purpose of our attack on excessive barriers is to bring about a rising standard of living for our people and for all peoples. Although this alone cannot guarantee peace and the realisation of higher living standards everywhere, it will create a climate conducive to preservation of the peace of the world."

Mr Clayton blamed tariffs for the difficulty of foreign borrowers to repay American loans after the last war. He said, "This time we know better than to raise tariffs. On the contrary, we propose to make reciprocal selective reductions in tariffs and clear the way of other impediments to international exchange of goods in order that our debtors may have the opportunity to repay us and may continue to buy our supplies, and in order that our standard of living and theirs may be raised, not lowered."

Mr Clayton said critics failed to consider changes in domestic economy in the past decade when they predicted that United States imports in payment of United States loans would lead to depression.

More Goods Needed

He explained, "With the substantial increase in population, accompanied by expansion in domestic economy, we need more foreign goods of all kinds. Much larger imports of raw materials are required to feed our greatly expanded facilities for the manufacture of producer and capital goods. Our productive facilities in the consumer goods field has shown comparatively little increase in the past decade, hence our need to import larger quantities of such goods.

"It will require less than US$1,000,000,000 a year for 35 years completely to recover all foreign credits made available by our government since the end of the war, including our contributions to the International Monetary Fund. After a few years, this sum should be provided by the annual expenditures of American tourists alone.

"Due to serious depletion of our natural resources during the war, we must now import many metals and minerals which before the war we even sometimes exported, such as copper, lead and zinc. We must annually import 150 to 200 million dollars worth of copper alone. Indeed, to-day we need to import practically all important metals and minerals except coal. Who knows how long we can go without importing oil?

"Because of our dependence upon imports of strategic metals and minerals, what happens to American-owned reserves of such materials abroad is a matter of national concern. The rights of all legitimate enterprises established by United States nationals abroad are of concern to the government. They were dealt with in the transit of friendship, in commerce and navigation, similar to the treaty which we signed with China last week. We are actively at work on a major programme, negotiating treaties of this character with many governments. These instruments determine the basic treaty rights of American nationals, corporation goods and vessels in foreign countries. In most respects they are completely mutual, assuring the other country of the same rights as those obtained by the United States."—United Press.

FLOOD IN CEBU

Manila, Nov. 14.

Thousands of inhabitants in Cebu are homeless as a result of the flood which followed a typhoon after passing across the Visayas on Tuesday. Public works are heavily damaged but there are no casualties.—United Press.

HAGGIS MISTAKEN FOR BOMBS

London, Nov. 14.

Threats of Stern Gang's terrorism echoed through the corridors of the Board of Trade which this morning received by registered post three heavy spherical packages, each with a projection resembling a fuse.

Orders were immediately passed for all personnel to clear the receiving office. A volunteer listened for the packages' ticking—No tick.

The packages were carefully unwrapped, disclosing unfamiliar objects which a Scottish official immediately identified as "Haggis."—United Press.

COLLABORATOR GAOLED

Nanking, Nov. 14.

Found guilty of working as intelligence agents for the Japanese during the occupation, Chang Pao-hua and Liu Wen-yuan were sentenced to 15 years to-day.

Another collaborator, Chung Tso-sheng, who served in the puppet Kuomintang Headquarters in Nanking during the war, was sentenced to two and half years.—Central News.

CENTRAL THEATRE

SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.



LEE THEATRE

SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.

ALEXANDER KNOX in

CATHAY
WANCHAI ROAD WANCHAI

GRAND OPENING TO-DAY
At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

WANT TO LEARN HOW TO DANCE WITH JOY?
WANT TO LEARN HOW TO HOP.... WITH GLEE?
TAKE A LESSON FROM
Stan LAUREL & Oliver HARDY in
"THE DANCING MASTER"
A 20th Century-Fox Picture.

NOTICE

BUILDING FOR SALE.

The undersigned is prepared to receive on behalf of the Owners Tenders for the purchase of No. 10 Ice House Street, Sec. A of M. L. 2A.

Permits to inspect the building may be obtained from the undersigned during office hours.

Tenders should be addressed to the undersigned at their offices in a sealed cover endorsed "Tender for Purchase of No. 10 Ice House Street" and should be delivered not later than twelve noon on the 23rd November next.

The highest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

Dated the 25th October, 1946.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER.
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Bldg.,
4th Floor, Hong Kong.

SIDE GLANCES — By Galbraith



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"Please call my wife and get a full report on that half-hour program of family trouble that I worried about all during my vacation!"

SHIPPING NEWS

Aircraft Carrier: Indomitable, 1.
Destroyer: Penn, ARD; Cossack, South Wall Tidal Basin; Constance, on Cossack; Contest, 11.
Hospital Ship: Empire Clyde, 6; Devonshire, Kowloon Pier, 1.
Escort Vessel: Opossum, South Wall on Constance.
Submarine Depot Ship: Adamant, Dry Dock.
Submarine: Talent, Amphion, Astute, Auriga, on Serbol.
TU 70.2.6: Neches (AO 47), A4; YP 340, on Neches; Blue (DD744), Brush (DD745), A5; Taussig (DD746).
Chinese Frigate: Fu Po, on Empire Garden. Teh Hsing, Cosmo Dock.
Chinese LST: Wan Ding, Causeway Bay.

Administered by Commodore—in Commission
Depot Ship: Tamar (afloat), West Arm.
Yalls: Fort Beaubarnois, 17.
Store Ship: Fort Rosalie, Oil Fuel Jetty; Fort Sandusky, Taikoo Sugar Refinery.
ASIS: Fort Langley, B.27.
Seized by Admiralty Marshal: Empire Williams, Cosmo Dock.
Oilers: Celerol, Yaumati; Empire Garden, M5; Serbol, on Tamar; War Sudra, North Arm; Birchol, on Fort Rosalie; Wave Baron, E11; Rapidol, Yaumati, Bishopdale, 18; Empire Damsel, on Opossum.
Salvage Vessel: King Salvor, East Wall Tidal Basin.
Lifting Craft: 25, 28, Mackie's; 50, Wellington Wall.
Crane Ship: Shenshu Maru, Mackies.
Rescue Tugs: Encore, Enticer, East Arm.
HMDL: 1105, Tidal Basin; 1106, Aberdeen; 1107, Kowloon; 1108, Kowloon Camber.
Tug: Rockpidgeon, Rockglen, Rockland, Tidal Basin.
MSL (NASO): 41, Tidal Basin
Boom Defence Vessels: Baronia, Barbalin, Boom Defence Depot Kowloon; Barmond, Mackie's; Bartizan, Tidal Basin East Wall.
Ships in Maintenance and Reserve
MFV: 31, 181, 203, 204, 205, 242, 244, 245, 731, 702, 706, 1071, 1101, 1127, Kowloon Camber.
LCI (L): 11, 123, 163, 172, Kowloon Camber; 218, Wellington Wall.
LCT: 1151, 913, 1150, 1160, 1193, 1241, Kowloon Camber.
NHC: 110, Aberdeen; 109, Wellington Wall.
HMDL: 1000, 1002, 1098, 1150, Kowloon Camber.
Tug: Rockforest, Rockwing, Rockmount, Kowloon Camber, Outside Wall.

Merchant Ships
Antonia Cosmo Dock.
Asia, Kowloon Wharf.
Bellerophon, Kowloon Bay.
Caltex II, Tsun Wan.
Cebu, A10.
Chungking, Kowloon Bay.
Denbighshire, Holt's Wharf.
Edna, Kowloon Dock.
Eastern Trader, B6.
Empress of Australia, Kowloon Wharf.
Empire Witham, Taikoktsui.
Erica Moller, B18.
Fragum, North Point Wharf.
Glaucus, A11.
Glenstrae, Taikoo Dock.
Hai Hsia, Kowloon Dock.
Hai Tan, off Yaumati.
Hai Yueh, Kowloon Dock.
Heyser, Cosmo, Dock.
Hunan, Taikoo Dock.
Kweiyang, Taikoo Dock.
Masbet, Saikong Wharf.
Mount Rogers, Kowloon Wharf.
Noreig, off Taikoo.
Pakhoi, Taikoo Dock.
Paula, Taikoo Dock.
Period, Yaumati.
Ping Wo, Custodian Wharf.
Poyang, B3.
Shantung, Taikoo Dock.
Shengking, Taikoo Dock.
Silver Gunva, Kowloon Dock.
Stanhall, Kowloon Bay.
Szechuen, Taikoo Dock.
Tak Sang, Kowloon Dock.
Tjitjalengka, A12.
Toi Shan, Hoi On Wharf.
Tsinan, Kowloon Wharf.
Typhoon, S.S. Po.
Walnut Bend, off Taikoo.
Wuchang, Taikoo Dock.
Wusueh, Taikoo Dock.

Arrived Yesterday
Asia (East Asiatic), Danish, from Europe via Straits, General cargo.
Denbighshire (Jardine), British, 5,393 tons, Capt H. V. Culton, from UK, Singapore, General cargo.
Chung Kai (CMSN), Chinese, 999 tons, Capt P. J. Yang, from Canton.
Empire Labrador (MM), British, 2,257 tons, Capt E. Jones, from Keelung.
Poyang (B & S), British, 1,657 tons, Capt J. Beck, from Shanghai, General cargo.
Tjitjalengka (JCJL), Dutch, 6,623 tons, Capt H. C. Van, Vulper, from Shanghai, Amoy.
Tsinan (B & S), British, 2,100 tons, Capt J. K. Clark, from Bangkok, Swatow, General cargo.
HMS Devonshire, from Singapore.

Sailed Yesterday
Bellerophon, for Chinwangtao, Vancouver.
Silversandal, for Penang, Colombo, New York, General cargo 600 tons.
Hanyang, for Shanghai, General cargo 1,500 tons.
Hai Ming, for Manila, General cargo 800 tons.
Hai Yang, for Swatow, Amoy, General cargo 450 tons.
Chung Kai, for Swatow.
HMS Bermuda, for Yokohama.

Arriving To-day
Yen Tai (CMSN), from Tsamkong.

Sailing To-day
Empress of Australia (Mac. Mac), for Straits, UK, 4 p.m., Kowloon Wharf.
Masbet (South China), for Macao, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Saikong Wharf.
Cebu (De La Rama), for Manila, Cebu, A10.
HMS Talent, for Singapore.
USS Blue.

OUTWARD MAILS

Postage, by sea mail only, for Christmas Cards in open covers, bearing not more than five written words is five cents.
Registered and parcel mail closes half an hour before ordinary letters. Air mails close at Kowloon PO half an hour earlier than at GPO.

Friday, November 15
Singapore, Colombo, Delhi, Sydney, Auckland (air) 2 p.m.
Bangkok, Rangoon, Calcutta, Karachi, Basra, Cairo, Johannesburg, Augusta, Marseilles, London, New York, Canada (BOAC) 2.30 p.m.
Manila, Macassar, Sourabaya, Batavia (Tjitjalengka) 3 p.m.
Haiphong (Masbate) 3 p.m.
Canton, Chungking, Kunming (CNAC) 3.30.
Tsamkong (Toishan) 4 p.m.
Canton (Sai On) 4 p.m.

Saturday, November 16.
Canton, Shanghai (CNAC) 10. a.m.
Amoy, Formosa (Sargo) 10 a.m.
Manila (Mount Rogers) 10 a.m.
Macao, Tsinshan, Shekki (Kwong Fook Cheung) 11 a.m.
Ceylon, India, East and South Africa (Fort Rosalie) 3 p.m.
Manila (Mongolia) 3 p.m.
Shanghai (Denbighshire) 3 p.m. 3.30 p.m.
Bangkok, Singapore, Colombo, Sourabaya, Sydney, Auckland (BOAC) 3 p.m.
Canton, Kunming, Chungking (CATC) 3.30.
Macao, Tsinshan, Shekki (Kwong Sai) 4 p.m.
Canton (Kwong Tung) 4 p.m.

ZENJAN EVACUATION

Teheran, Nov. 14.

Azerbaijan Democrats to-day began the evacuation of Zenjan which must be completed by Saturday when the borderline province is to be completely handed over to the military forces of the Central Government at present massed near Zenjan.

The evacuation follows months of haggling and broken promises between the Persian Government of Teheran and the Tabriz autonomists' so-called Democrats.—United Press.

U.S. Blood Plasma On Shanghai's Black Market

Shanghai, Nov. 14.

The American Red Cross today demanded the Foreign Liquidation Commission to withdraw tens of thousands units of blood plasma donated in wartime by patriotic Americans from the lush Shanghai black market in which they have been selling for two months at US$25 per pint.

Mr Donald B. Davis, newly appointed Field Director of the Shanghai FLC office, promised that the Commission, which sold it to Shanghai merchants as "surplus" at the price of approximately 50 cents US per pint, will attempt to buy the plasma back and return it to the Red Cross.

Under the regulations all donated plasma and other Red Cross medical supplies if unused by the armed forces are supposed to be returned to the Red Cross for distribution to hospitals otherwise without cost.

The sale of the plasma came to light when Chinese newspapers began running a series of advertisements ballyhooing "American plasma" as a "quick restorative for depletion," and advising the user to write to the donor whose name appears on each box—for example: "Donated by Mrs Gloria Rohrkasse, 3101 West, Eighth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, in honour of Pvt Louis S. Rohrkasse."

When the newspaper advertisements first appeared the Shanghai office of the American Red Cross protested to the FLC and were promised that the plasma would be withdrawn. The net result was the plasma thereafter was advertised as "red and white corpuscles" rather than "American plasma."

As the result of additional Red Cross protests, the FLC agreed to contact Chinese purchasers in an attempt to round up and buy back the plasma which is scattered in scores of godowns and scores of drugstores in Shanghai.

FLC Director Davis said investigation revealed the Navy erroneously classified the plasma as "surplus" and the Shanghai FLC sold it without checking the contents in a job lot of medical supplies from Okinawa.

The Red Cross estimated the total plasma placed on the Shanghai black market at 200 measurement tons with an estimated value at the Shanghai prices of approximately US$10,000,000.—United Press.

ILLEGAL GOLD TRAFFIC CLEAN-UP IN FRANCE

Paris, Nov. 14.

The Paris police have netted a total of about £100,000 in pound and dollar notes and francs in one day as a result of investigations into alleged illegal gold trafficking.

Smoke from a burning automobile in garage led the police to the discovery of 300 pieces of gold and ninety bars of gold valued at £80,000. The automobile owner in which the 300 gold pieces were found after the fire, which was accidental, is stated to have confessed that he was the agent for a gold trafficking organisation with headquarters in Switzerland and that he had brought the gold from Switzerland.

In another gold trafficking case reported to-day, three men have been arrested in possession of coins, dollars and pound notes worth £20,000.—Reuter.

LABOUR MOBILISATION IN RUSSIA

Moscow, Nov. 14.

The Council of Ministers to-day decreed a new draft of 200,000 youths, including girls, who would enter factory, industrial and railway labour training schools from November 15 to December 15.

This is the second draft of labour reserves in the new five-year plan which by 1950 is scheduled to produce 4,500,000 new and trained workers. The first mobilisation early this summer called out 250,000 youths 200,000 of whom were volunteers. Pravda expected all of the 200,000 new class to be volunteers.

The paper revealed, however, that some industries are failing to give training and proper emphasis and noted that out of 632 factory schools which were scheduled to open by October 10 only 330 were ready.—United Press.

LESNEVICH TO DEFEND LIGHT-HEAVY TITLE

New York, Nov. 14.

Gus Lesnevich announced signing a contract to-day to defend his world's light heavyweight title on February 21 at Madison Square Garden against "Blackjack" Billy Fox, of Philadelphia.

He has held out until he gets the record cut of 42½ per cent of the gate.

Fox, a young negro with 41 knockouts in as many starts as a pro, will get only a thin slice of the gate but accepted to have a crack at the title.

It will be Lesnevich's third defence of the crown since he won it in 1941 by beating two previously recognised champions, Tami Mauriello and Anton Christoforidis.—United Press.

RUSSIA STANDING FIRM ON DEMAND FOR BASES IN THE DARDANELLES

London, Nov. 14.

An authoritative source here today said Russia was standing firm on its demand for military bases in the Dardanelles. This source said the latest Russian note to Britain reflected no change in Soviet policy concerning the future status of the Dardanelles which British foreign policy experts fear will develop into a major issue between the Soviet and the Western Powers.

The gravity with which Britain regards the latest Soviet stand was reflected by the fact that the Foreign Office kept secret the fact that the note had been received for more than two weeks.

Turkey's position that if Russia is permitted to share in the defence of the Dardanelles as demanded it would involve surrender of Turkish sovereignty over the straits area was upheld by Britain and the United States.

The Anglo-Americans urged the convening of an international conference of the powers concerned, including the Soviet Union and the United States to revise the existing international agreement—the Montreaux Convention—governing the Straits. It appeared here that the Soviet had in effect rejected this suggestion.—United Press.

AMMUNITION SHIP IN DANGER

Yokohama, Nov. 14.

Vice-Admiral Robert M. Griffin, Commander of Naval Activities in Japan, dispatched the cruiser Chicago this morning as additional aid to the Army concrete, interisland ship Edwin C. Echels which was disabled on Saturday while en route from Yokohama to Honolulu.

Latest reports said the ship with the engine rooms still dangerously full of water and the holds full of ammunition and explosives was making no headway under tow of an Army tug.

Because of the danger that the cargo might explode when the ship is buffeted by the high seas the 43 members of the crew were taken aboard the Trade Wind which first picked up the SOS. Two unidentified members of the crew refused to abandon ship, and there is every indication that they are still aboard the ship.—United Press.

RUSSO-SWEDISH TRADE PACT APPROVED

Stockholm, Nov. 14.

The Russo-Swedish trade agreement was approved to-day by the second chamber of the Riksdag by 156 votes to 18 against. There were 22 abstentions and 33 members were absent.

The agreement provides for credit to the Soviet Union of more than $275,000,000 for 15 years with which to buy Swedish goods. The original agreement was signed in Moscow last month and the ratification today came only after a long debate.—United Press.

PI RICE STOCKS TO BE COMMANDEERED

Manila, Nov. 14.

President Manuel Roxas yesterday directed that the Government will commandeer all large rice stocks of both producers and dealers in Central Luzon, the rice producing areas.

The Government will pay for this at 12 pesos per cavan—123 lb. The move is designed, according to the announcement, to assure the public that there is an adequate supply of rice throughout the year and reduce the price of this prime commodity. It said the Government will keep rice stocks from going into black-market channels, thus stabilising the price lower than the present prevailing price.—United Press.

CHINA JUDICIAL REFORM

New York, Nov. 13.

Roscoe Pound, Dean Emeritus of Harvard Law School and adviser to China's Ministry of Justice, told the Far East American Council of Commerce and Industry that the Chinese Government was making a determined effort to create commercial legislation and a judicial system suitable to modern business.

Recently back from China and returning next summer to continue advising the Justice Ministry, Dean Pound said the Chinese civil code and commercial legislation were "in line with good modern standards" but the principle difficulty lay in the interpretation and administration of laws "because there is an insufficient number of lawyers and jurists"—United Press.

ATOM POWER CONTROL

Washington, Nov. 13.

Senator Brian McMahon of Connecticut, chairman of the Senate Atomic Energy Committee, said there was some hope for eventual world control of atomic energy, based on the fact that Russia's representative concurred in the recent report of the chemical sub-committee of the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission which held that world control was feasible.

Senator McMahon said, "I cannot conceive of the Soviet delegate having acted without clearing it with the Kremlin. I hope it presages agreement in the political sphere."—United Press.

ATTACK BY EDEN

(Continued from Page 1)

the allies, can together make an ordered plan which would ensure the continuation of Germany's economic life."

Whatever the merits or de-merits of the Potsdam Agreement, it must stand or fall as a whole. It had no merits if it was applied only in part. That was precisely what had happened hitherto. He believed at present production in the British zone was nothing like the level which the Potsdam Agreement and subsequent agreements had allowed.

Mr Eden said in the steel industry, production was only something between 25 and 30 per cent of what was allowed by the Potsdam Agreement. Similar figures could be quoted about coal. "In other words, I am beginning to think the Potsdam Agreement has been made a pretext for failures attributable to entirely different causes."

Another important point was the British Administration in Germany. "I think it is not unfair to say there has been an overwhelming volume of evidence from reliable observers of all shades of political opinion to the effect that our administration of the British zone is falling down on its job. I do not think we have got everywhere the best men doing the job. The quality of the Control Commission's staff is by no means uniformly good to put it mildly."

Between Two Stools

Mr Eden thought the British Administration seemed to be falling between two stools. "We have not got the resources in manpower to administer the zone in detail ourselves. On the other hand we have not taken the necessary steps to hand over the administration to the Germans subject only to supervision on a high level by a small but efficient and competent British staff. Our Administration shows signs of overgovernment in detail, while in some instances too heavy a burden is being placed on the limited staffs. It is difficult to produce concrete evidence, and statements of even responsible German leaders must, I admit, be treated with caution. But there can be not much doubt that the greater part of the evidence has been, in effect, that we are not running our zone well."

Quoting criticisms of the Administration and conditions in the British zone from British press articles, representing all shades of political opinion, Mr. Eden said: "I do not know now whether these charges are justified or not. I have not information to allow me to judge, but I do say that it is up to the Government to give us information on these matters. Charges of this kind cannot be ignored."

Mr. Eden suggested that the Government should at once send to the British zone in Germany a minister of Cabinet rank who has had experience of administration and who had good political judgment, to assist the Commander-in-Chief in the most onerous task.

He thought such an appointment was indispensable. The minister should reside in Germany and his responsibility should be a continuing one until the present period of anxiety was past.

Mr Eden added: "His first job would be to examine the situation as he finds it on the spot and if necessary to call for further help in the discharge of his responsibilities. It might be that he might want to make an inquiry into the administration. I have not proposed an inquiry, because I think the government would do better to send a minister to the place to do a job for them and decide if he wants an inquiry. Some action of that kind seems absolutely necessary if information which reaches us is really well founded and justified."

The Food Situation

Referring to the food situation, Mr Eden asked what had happened to the undertaking of the United States that there should not be a starving of the more underfed British zone, side by side with the American zone.

Mr Eden said the Lord President of the Council (Mr Herbert Morrison) had stated after his visit to America that the United States had accepted this proposition and also that he had got assured supplies to both zones and that they should work to the same standard of rationing.

Why was it possible so soon after the good harvest that the food situation in the British zone had become so desperate unless there was maldistribution, which meant bad administration.

Free Elections

Referring to the free elections in Eastern Europe, particularly Poland and Rumania, Mr Eden said the Opposition supported the Government in the protests that had been made against the endeavours of the governments of those countries to prevent really free expressions of opinion.

Referring to the recent speech by M. Konie Zilliacus, the Left-wing Labour member, Mr Eden asked if he really contended that free speech and free expression of opinion would go to a nation's head. If that were so what was his attitude towards the political progress of the peoples of India, Burma and the Sudan?

Mr Eden added: "We all have to begin somewhere. In suppression of the voice of the common man, whether it may be by concentrating power in the hands of one party or in a few of the more forceful members of one party, there is a serious threat to true international co-operation."

"Let us look at the example just before the war. What happened in Germany and Italy? If it had been possible for the peoples of Germany and Italy to know where their leaders were leading them and to understand to the full the opinions of other countries, if the barriers of censorship had been broken down, would not that have had some influence on the minds of these people? I am not going to say it would have altered history, but it might have done.

"It is vital that countries should be allowed to receive information from other lands and allowed free expression of opinion. I hoped the Government will insist upon the line that they have taken on that. The Rumanian elections can be considered already as completely falsified.

"I am not in the least impressed that a representative of the Bulgarian Government says that generally speaking the voting passed off quietly. Orderliness at the polling booth is not necessarily proof of a free election. What has happened in Hungary is an example of what could happen elsewhere."

Home Affairs

Turning to home affairs, Mr Eden said the recent warning by the Secretary of Overseas trade, Mr Hillary Marquant, of a possible slump, gave an entirely false impression of the present position. What was quite certain, he said, was that there could not possibly be a slump in any way. What happened in 1921? To-day the exact opposite was the position, whose emphasis was on the shortage of iron, steel, coal and cotton. If there was a slump in the near future it would be because there was not enough production of these essential commodities and not because there was too much. If the object of the Government was to increase production it was dangerous to draw parallels with 1921 when the position was entirely different. There was unemployment in 1921 because cotton and steel were not being used. If there was unemployment now, it would only be because there was not enough of these commodities and that was the true position which should have been stated.

Mr Eden concluded that the Conservative Party felt the Government policy of bulk buying of raw materials had not been a success. It was easy to buy intelligently on a rising market, but not so good on a fluctuating market, and in rubber and cotton the Government had completely misjudged the market. (Opposition cheers).

The Conservatives welcomed the Government's decision to re-establish a free market in rubber in London, but it seemed surprising that the Government should at one and the same time persist with their plan for bulk purchases of cotton and place them on a permanent basis.

Surely the Government would have been wise to extend to cotton and to a whole range of commodities, the policy upon which they had so judiciously decided for rubber.

Government Reply

Mr H. Hynd, the Minister Responsible for the British Administration in Germany, replying to some of Mr Eden's remarks, said there was every reason to expect the maintenance of an increased ration of 1,550 calories a day over at least 90 per cent of the population of the British zone until the end of this month. By that time he hoped conversations with the American authorities would have produced the answer to the food difficulties.

Mr Hynd said the local breakdowns caused by faulty distribution might continue until there was at last six or seven weeks' food supply in the hands of Germany.

Other points made by Mr Hynd were the maintenance of the present health standards of the German people, low as they were, and that the maintenance of the present rations had been something of a miracle in view of the present tremendous difficulties Germany had to face.

On numerous occasions there were only three or four days' supply of wheat. The fact that distribution had been maintained, a complete breakdown and epidemics prevented, was a credit to the British representatives.

Reserves At Low Ebb

It was possible last year to divert ships to Germany, but British reserves had reached a low ebb, which made it extremely dangerous to engage in such operations now. Germany was facing another grim winter, but Mr Hynd did not share the apprehension that the batile would be as difficult as last year because the restoration of German transport which did not exist last winter made it much better.

"We have reached agreements with certain allies which, if carried out faithfully, should enable us to make much quicker progress with the rehabilitation of the German industry and the provision of food."

Mr Hynd said the record of what had been done in Germany with a rapidly diminishing staff did not bear out Mr Eden's statement that there was overwhelming evidence that the administration was breaking down.

It was true that they had not in every post, the best possible man for the job. That was not possible in the situation which Britain faced. The recruitment system had been completely overhauled and the methods of recruitment had been tightened up while numbers of staff had been cut down. It had suggested that they were not devolving sufficiently expeditiously on the Germans. In fact, the progress made in devolution was fairly satisfactory.—Reuter.

50,000 ITALIAN POWS LOST IN RUSSIA

Fifty thousand Italian prisoners of war have been lost without a trace in Russia.

According to a recent dispatch to the Basler Nachrichten, the POW's, who had been sought by the Red Cross since 1943 (when Italy joined the Allies), must have perished of "cold, hunger, ill-treatment and epidemics," which are known to have claimed as many as 97 per cent of Italian P.O.W.'s interned in camps near Tambov, Mogurinsky and Krinovala.

ANDERS NOT TO BE CHIEF OF POLISH RE-SETTLEMENT CORPS

London, Nov. 14.

The British authorities are understood to have decided against putting Gen Wladyslaw Anders in charge of the Polish Re-Settlement Corps, well-informed sources told the United Press to-night.

Gen Anders, who was Commander-in-Chief of the Polish forces in Italy, in protest against this attitude was expected to "boycott" the Re-Settlement Corps. The War Office said Gen Anders so far had not signified his intention to join the Corps.

It is understood the British authorities decided against his appointment in order not to prejudice the status of the Corps. Gen Anders had been violently attacked by Polish and Soviet Government quarters and accused of "fascist" tendencies.

Gen Stanislaw Kopanski, former Chief of Staff of Polish forces outside Britain, is being considered for the post of Inspector-General of the Polish Re-Settlement Corps. The Corps, however, will remain under the administration and supervision of the British War Office as part of the British Army.

Some 30,000 members of the Polish forces so far have decided to join the Re-Settlement Corps. Well-informed sources said that between 20 and 50 per cent of the units so far approached to decide one way or another indicated their desire to return to Poland. It is believed that the main reason for such a decision is the uncertainty about their future. Most have been in the army seven years.

Poles joining the Corps have been threatened by Warsaw that they may be deprived of Polish nationality and a number of officers have already been singled out. The Warsaw Government considers the Re-Settlement Corps as a military organisation and adherence to it as contrary to Polish laws. They charged pressure had been exerted on Poles to join.

Meanwhile, negotiations are being conducted with the French Government on the possibilities of settling members of the Polish forces in Madagascar and New Caledonia, the United Press learned. The negotiations are still in the initial stages but it is understood that France in principle is inclined to receive a small number. It will be recalled that the possibilities of Jewish immigration to Madagascar were considered pre-war by Colonel Josef Beck's Warsaw Government.—United Press.

U.S.-INDIAN AIR AGREEMENT

Washington, Nov. 14.

The United States Government and the Indian Interim government announced to-day the conclusion of a bilateral air transport agreement, which conforms to the principles of the international air system adopted by many nations at Bermuda.

The agreement will result in opening Calcutta to Pan-American Airways and Bombay to Transcontinental and Western Airways, with reciprocal rights in western cities in America for Indian airplanes when they are ready to fly here.

The agreement is especially important from the air transportation standpoint because it enables the completion of two round-the-world services, one by Pan-American and the other by TWA and Northwest Airlines, the latter of which links with the TWA route.—United Press.

DP CAMP RAIDED

Huge Quantity of Black Market Goods Seized

Zeilsheim, (Germany), Nov. 14.

An Army raiding party, searching for black marketeers in the Zeilsheim Jewish displaced persons camp, today seized eight "big time dealers in illegal goods" valued at an estimated US$50,000 at illegal prices and caches of American dollars, gold coins, military script and reichsmarks.

Many of the camp's 3,500 inhabitants still were in bed as 100 American troops and 25 criminal investigators began prowling through the DPs settlement at the eastern edge of the village. No hostility was encountered as the authorities sought to ferret out persons responsible for one of the largest-scale black markets reported in Europe.—United Press.

BRITISH-MADE NYLON STOCKINGS

Nottingham, Nov. 14.

Lord Hollenden, chairman of a hosiery company, said to-day that British-made nylon stockings will be in short supply until the beginning of 1948.

He said there were large stocks of nylon yarn in Britain but a bottleneck had developed in the twisting stage which is one of the two main processes in producing hosiery.—United Press.

BRAZILIANS HONOURED

Vienna, Nov. 14.

Two Brazilian officers who served under Gen Mark Clark during the Italian campaign have been awarded the Legion of Merit, Gen Clark was informed to-day by the War Department.

The awards were made to Maj Gen Joao Batista Mascarenhas de Moraes and Gen Redro Turello de Goes Monteiro for the services they performed while the Brazilian force was part of Gen Clark's army.—United Press.

Siam Jockeys For Position

(By George Weller)

Siam is sending a mission to New York to present its case against France before the United Nations.

Rivalling Italy in the hurried shuffling-off of responsibility for mis-deeds of its past leaders, this little Asiatic country is seizing the initiative and intends to make a sharp, thought probably unsuccessful, effort to retain the half-circle of rich rice-fields around and near the fabled ruins of Angkor-Vat, which became Siam's by the treaty of Tokyo.

Siam would also like to get UNO blessing for retaining a slice along the middle Mekong River, known as Bassac, and the upper Mekong region, which France's loyal King of Laos sacrificed in 1941 at Tokyo's demand.

If Siam can retain any one of these three territories it will be happy. But if it loses all three, its effort will be (1) to get a seat in UNO as a reward for cheerful giving and (2) to prepare its strong historical case so well that it can be re-opened once its former Japanese sponsorship has been renounced.

Siam wanted to put its case before the League of Nations in 1940, when its diplomatic offensive for "recovery" of territories adjacent to Angkor-Vat and Battambang began. Now its delegation is led by 55-year-old Prince Wan Waithyakon, Balliol-educated scholar and supple diplomat. Prince Wan also headed the Siamese party which went to Tokyo in 1941 and captured the three areas for Siam.

Persuaded Congress

Siam's parliament first wished to present its case to UNO on the basis of France's alleged violations of the Mekong frontier in pursuit of rebel forces of the Vietnam republic. Prince Wan persuaded the Congress that it would be better to grasp the nettle of the disputed territory without trying first to corner France. Both French and Siamese are likely to exchange charges and counter-charges.

Siam's reformist and semi-socialist Premier, Predi Phanomyong, decided to hand the case up to UNO instead of simply restoring the territory as Siam did in the case of the Shan states of Burma and the northern states of Malaya, also obtained by Japanese support and returned to Britain.

Predi, apparently, wants to establish a platform for reopening Siam's case later, and to divert from his Cabinet blame for almost certain surrender of the territories. In a sense, Siam is passing the buck to UNO for a forfeiture which no Siamese Cabinet is able to face alone.

As secondary protection against likely loss of 21,000 square miles of the vanished "Greater East Asia coprosperity sphere," Siam's Government has made the opposition's most eloquent leader, Nai Khuong, chief legal adviser to the party. Thus, if any legal openings are missed, both the pro-royal opposition and the anti-royal party in power can be held equally vulnerable.

The Franco-Siamese dispute represented the United Nation's first plunge into the Balkans of South-eastern Asia, which seem likely to furnish as many frontier squabbles as their foreign prototype.

AN IMPROVEMENT ON THE B-29

The Army Air Force said it expected delivery in January of the first of a "souped up" version of the B-29s with 1,700 more horsepower, greater range, speed and bomb carrying capacity, says United Press.

The new plane will be known as the B-50. It will have 3,500-hp engines, compared with 2,800 hp engines in the B-29. It will have a 16-foot, eight-inch propeller with four blades.

Otherwise, the Air Force said, the plane would be indentical with the B-29 which recently flew 10,000 miles non-stop from Honolulu to Cairo over the magnetic North Pole. The Air Force cautioned that the new plane was an experimental model and might not come up to the engineer's expectations.

Unofficial sources said about 60 of the B-50s had been ordered. The Air Force scoffed at the idea that the plane was designed especially to carry atom bombs.

"Any of our big bombers now being built or designed can carry the atom bomb with slight modifications," an AAF information officer said.

Stockholm, Nov. 14.

German-born Herman Hesse was to-day awarded the Nobel Prize for literature for 1946.—United Press.

TO-DAY'S BROADCASTING

ZHW on 615 kc and from 12.30—1.15, 7.30—9.30, 9.15—11 p.m., also on 9.52 mc. 9.30 Tunes of not-so-long-ago; 7 Excerpts from Gilbert & Sullivan's Patience; 7.30 London transcription service; Grand Hotel, Albert Sandler and Palm Court orchestra; 8 London relay, news; 8.15 Romance and rhythm; 9.30 Variety requests; 9.30 London transcription service; "The English Theatre No. 9 Tom Roberts & The Realistic Stage; 9.45 Instrumental duets; Patricia Rossborough and Robinson Cleaver; 10 London relay; news; 10.05 Light concert; 11 Close down.

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